THE WEEKLY POST.

VOL. VI. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1872. NO. 15

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

Maine.

To-day the attention of the nation is directed to our "*Daun* East" sister, where the battle between Grant and Greeley is being fought. Both sides are thoroughly organized and ready for the fray, and if the weather is favorable we have no doubt but a full vote will be polled.

Our opponents kindly admit that they do not expect to utterly annihilate the Republican party in Maine, and that is some comfort anyhow. They claim, however, to reduce our majority from 10,631 of last year to eight or even to four thousand majority, claiming that if it is reduced even to eight thousand that they have gained a great victory. How they expect to reduce this figure (if they can get us down to it) to a majority for Greeley in November, they do not inform us. We will probably know by to-morrow, however, and there is no necessity for much speculation, but we have unlimited confidence in the sturdy men of Maine, and confidently expect a splendid victory. Of course the Democracy are fortifying themselves by cries of "colonization," etc, but its efficacy has about died out, and we do not anticipate any bad results from such a senseless charge. We can readily understand why they expect it, when we remember that they carried Connecticut for many years by importing New York roughs for that purpose, but as we always pile up these big legitimate majorities, their shouts and cries have heretofore availed them nothing, and it will be the same to-day. Maine will fairly show us the strength of Greeley in the Northern States. We await the result without much anxiety or fear that a Democratic victory in "heavy reduction of the Radical majorities" will prop the sinking fortunes of the Philosopher.

In order that our readers may thoroughly understand the situation, we print the following from the New York *Times*:

The popular vote of Maine for the last four years has been as follows:

	Rep	Dem	Temp.	Rep. Maj.
1868—Governor..	75,834	55,431	.....	20,403
1868—President..	70,420	42,896	.....	28,038
1869—Governor..	51,578	39,854	4,743	6,981
1870—Governor..	54 040	44,534	.....	9.506
1871—Governor..	59,757	48,126	.....	10,631

All the Congressional districts were carried by the Republicans in 1870 by the following majorities: First district, 1,496; Second, 2,517; Third, 2,320; Fourth, 2,640; Fifth, 1,210. As to the issue on the Governorship the Democrats themselves concede the re-election of Perham, and labor only to reduce his majority. We do not, however, expect a decrease large enough to affect the canvass in other States, or to inspire the coalition with the hope of electing Mr. Greeley in November.—Owing to local causes and the existence of a few hundred Greeley Republicans, the majority will probably fall below that of September, 1868, but the decision will be emphatic enough to predicate success in November.

In two of the Congressional districts, the First and Fifth, there is more of a contest, and the coalitionists are making a spirited canvass. In the First district a change of eight hundred votes would elect a Democratic Representative, and the number is small enough to encourage so sanguine a party as the Liberals to put forth extra exertions. In the Fifth there was a bolt from the Republican Convention that nominated the Hon. Eugene Hale, which ended in the nomination of ex-Congressman F. A. Pike. That gentleman, to secure the support of the coalitionists, has professed Liberalism, and, retaining a fair measure of popularity among his old associates, will probably reduce Hall's majority of 1,200 in 1870 several hundreds.

THE *Star* says that Doolittle has vindicated himself from the aspersion of the Conatti letter. Here we beg leave to differ with our neighbor. Doolittle denied the letter and the *Times* having the original draft in Doolittle's hand writing, he had to come down. We did not publish the letters and in reference to them, but knowing all the parties we make this statement for the benefit of our readers.

This man Conatti was a Captain in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, but left under very unfavorable circumstances. He was in utter disgrace but soon turned up as a clerk in one of the Washington Departments. Judge Doolittle, who lived but a few miles from Kenosha where Conatti had formerly resided, knew him, and after being in the Department awhile, he appeared as a cotton speculator, and here is now his version of the Doolittle transaction. Conatti said that: "Doolittle favored his application, and, after it was granted said to him one day, "this thing will make you rich—I am poor; it is only fair that you should divide and give me a quarter interest in all you make." He then handed Conatty a letter, addressed to himself for Conatty to copy and send, the letter containing an offer to Doolittle of one fourth of all the profits of the speculation; also at the same time he gave Conatty his own reply, expressing his astonishment and surprise and finally signifying a reluctant acceptance. Conatty did as bid. Doolittle then gave him letters to Gen. Banks at New Orleans and secured other documents to smooth his way, those purporting to come from himself being of a very devout and prayerful kind."

And the original drafts of the above mentioned letters are now in the possession of the New York *Times*. Of course Doolittle is a "reformer," and advocates Greeley.

Gold.

The gold market in Wall street is as sure an indicator of the state of the country as the barometer is of the weather. When any measure is advocated in Congress, which sound business men believe to be disastrous, gold will rise in price. This has always been acknowledged by the wise heads of Wall street, and although "Rings" and "Corners" are formed for the purpose of fluctuating the prices of the precious metals, their action is short-lived and easily accounted for. The values of gold, in a commercial sense, have been for the past two months no exception to the above rule. When the Baltimore Convention, following the lead of the side show at Cincinnati, nominated Mr. Greeley, gold commenced rising day by day, and almost hour by hour, until after the result of the North Carolina election was made known, when it became unsteady, and with a downward tendency. As the campaign continued, and the chances of Greeley's election became less, gold steadily and gradually went down until the Vermont election, when it took a more rapid slide. We prophecy a further decline as the results of the Maine struggle are made known, and with the election of Gen. Grant it will come down to a living rate. With the declension in gold will come the reduction in price of all our necessities, such as flour, meal, pork, etc., and with our good crops nearly ready for the harvest, we anticipate good times the coming year in the old North State.

IN Sunday's *Star* we had its views on the election in Maine, in the following words: * * * * *

It is our opinion that Perham and the rest of the Radical State ticket will be elected by largely reduced majorities. We are willing to concede them an average majority on the State ticket of from four to eight thousand. If they do no better than this, we shall claim Maine as certain for Greeley in November. If their majority shall not be above our highest figures, the result will be a great moral victory for Conservatism, and this will be the stepping stone to success in the Presidential election. They must maintain their last majority to entitle them to claim the election as a Grant Republican victory.

And the "last majority" to which the *Star* alludes is 10,631.

Well, according to the dispatches we have carried the State by 15,000 to 17,000 majority, and the *Star* this morning says:

* * * There is nothing in this for the enemy to crow over. He has hardly held his own, as he ought to have polled above 16,000 to have made a real gain.

And again the *Star* saith: "The Radicals cannot claim the Maine election as a victory."

We are satisfied with the result. It has proved all we have heretofore claimed, that Greeley's strength among the members of the regular Republican party amounts to almost nothing. When *will* our Southern brethren understand that the North vote for principles and not for individuals.

IT is astonishing to note the avidity with which the democratic press and orators grasp and publish every slander they can find about the President, when most of them are utterly without foundation. A new one is now going the rounds in relation to one J. Russel Jones of Galena. In a few days, this will be refuted, but our opponents will fail to report that portion of the farce, and many honest men will actually believe the slanders!

Here is a specimen of Kilpatrick's tactics and its refutation, in the Vermont campaign:

WINDSOR, VT., Aug. 28, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Gen. Kilpatrick, who is now canvassing Vermont in behalf of Greeley and Brown, spoke last evening in this town. His address, which consisted largely of personal abuse of his opponents, contained one charge against President Grant in which your own good name is involved, which I have never heard before, and think it should be contradicted. He asserted that, before President Grant's inauguration, you presented to him a very fine library, worth $35,000, and then called attention to the fact that on the day after the inauguration you were nominated for the office of Attorney-General, intimating that the nomination followed as the direct result of the present. Gen. Kilpatrick added that he had made the same statement in twenty different addresses in Vermont, and that it had never been contradicted.

Thinking that possibly you may not know of the charge referred to, and that it is being repeated throughout Vermont, I venture to inquire whether I may publicly contradict it upon your own authority. Yours very truly,

Hon. E. R. HOAR. J. EVERTS TRACY.

LETTER FROM JUDGE HOAR.

CONCORD, Aug. 29, 1872.

J. E. Tracy, Esq., Windsor, Vt.:

DEAR SIR: There is not one word of truth in the story about me which you say Gen. Kilpatrick is repeating in Vermont. I never made Gen. Grant a present of any kind in my life. Whether Gen. Kilpatrick is worth contradicting, you know better than I, as I know nothing about him, except from the newspaper reports of his speeches—and if the truthfulness of other parts of them is no greater than it is of those of which I have personal knowledge, I should think he could injure nobody's reputation. The practical difficulty with the traducers of the President is that as soon as one misstatement is exposed, they set another a going. Who invents them all I cannot imagine; but the supply seems to be unlimited, and the credulity of the Greeley orators inexhaustible.

If anybody in Vermont thinks Gen. Kilpatrick's story requires any notice, you are at liberty to give it the most unqualified denial on my part.

Very truly yours, E. R. HOAR.

IN another column we print an article in relation to charges against President Grant and J. Russell Jones.

The following from the New York *Times*, is a sufficient answer to that charge. The *Times* says:

"We once more brand the story invented by the Chicago and New York *Tribunes*, to the effect that Mr. J. Russel Jones gave any land whatever to President Grant, as a "lie made out of white cloth"—that being the form of denial most familiar to Mr. Greeley—The facts will be made clear in a few days. In the meantime, we say that Mr. J. Russell Jones never gave an inch of land, or any other property, to General Grant, and, if we do not make that statement good, we will put down ten thousand dollars to our poor children's fund. Will the *Tribune* undertake to subscribe the same sum if it cannot prove its lying statement? Since it is so confident, surely it cannot hesitate to accept this offer. It has been hammering at this same lie, ding dong, every day for weeks past, and vociferating that it is true. We will prove it to be utterly false or give the Children's Fund ten thousand dollars, provided the *Tribune* will pay over an equal sum if it should fail in substantiating its statements. Now, then, Mr. Fenton's pupil in political or chicanery, what do you say to that offer? Do you sneak off as usual."

The Peabody Education Funds.

The following is the plan of distribution of the Peabody Education Fund:

Donations are not made to colleges, academies or any private sectarian, or charity schools.

There will be given for well regulated Public Free Schools; continued about ten months of the year, and having a regular attendance not less than

100 pupils, averaging 85 per ct.	$300
150	450
200	600
250	809
300	1000

The people are to pay for current expenses at least twice as much as they receive from the fund, and bear all expense of erecting, repairing and furnishing school houses. They are to grade their schools and provide a teacher for every fifty pupils.

Applications for assistance should be addressed to Rev. B. Sears, D. D., Staunton, Va., and forwarded to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh N. C. The application for each school should state the facts of the case briefly and clearly, and be approved by the School Committee of the township in which the school is situated. No claim for a share of the fund can be admitted where a special contract has not been previously made.

ALEX. MCIVER, Supt. of Public Instruction.

It is hoped other city papers will insert the above, for the benefit of the cause of education.

We call the attention of our readers to the liberal offer made by the agent of the Peabody fund in aid of free schools in North Carolina.

If any community ought to avail itself of this offer it is the City of Wilmington. This amount added to the $2 per four months, paid from the State fund ought to support several schools of excellent grade.

We do hope our citizens will take some interest in the matter and start at once at it. There is no time to lose. Our young children are growing up in ignorance which will cause more expense to the State than to educate them.

OSSIAN E. DODGE, the singist and funny man generally, who paid $625.00 for the first choice of a seat at the Jenny Lind concert in Boston, some twenty years ago, as an advertising dodge, is out in a new *role* according to the *Star*. He is now called Colonel Dodge and appears as a "prominent citizen of St. Paul, Minnesota, telling naughty stories about the Republicans there. It won't do Dodge! Continue your old business of deliniations and travel with Sol. Smith Russell, but don't speak for Minnesotians where you are only a "carpet bagger." You should have stayed in Boston, where Ossian's Serenade is better known.

THE Cincinnati editors, regardless of Dr. Watts, or any other man, are at it again. The *Enquirer* man says that "deep down in our heart of hearts we know M. Halstead to be a liar," and the genius of the *Commercial* characterizes the foregoing as "the obscene shreeching of an infuriated loafer in the hands of the police."

Fallen into Line.

The Charleston *Repullican* has hauled down that Greeley flag and raised the names of Grant & Wilson. It could'nt stand the press. As the news from Maine is flashed over the wires we will probably see many more of the same sort. Fall in, gentlemen, there is still room from you on the big side.

THE Toledo *Blade* says that "almost all the leading opponents of Grant are too ill to take part in the canvass. Singular thing this illness, and convenient. They are the sickest lot of politicians we ever knew."

THE Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, New York, the supporters of the Tammany ring and its stupendous frauds says the "carpet baggers are infinitely worse than Tweed's government of the city of New York"! A parallel is drawn by this mighty apologist between the millions in cash stolen by the Democrats in a single city and the charges of fraud made in *all the Southern States*. Truly a fair comparison! But taken this State for example. In round numbers sixteen million of the twenty millions went to Democrats and there were not one-fifth of the Legislature Northern men. How does the Hon. Tilden make out a "carpet bagger" steal?

Of course the supporters of Tammany charge against "carpet baggers," but [illegible]

Dix's Acceptance.

[illegible]wing correspondence be[illegible]am A. Wheeler, President [illegible]ublican State Convention, [illegible]ohn A Dix, has been given to [illegible]

MALONE, Aug. 24, 1872.

[illegible]R SIR:—I perform a most [illegible]uty in advising you of your [illegible] as a candidate for Governor by the [illegible]publican State Convention, held at [illegible]ica on the 21st inst. The [illegible]act was [illegible] acclamation, and in a spirit which [illegible]ing but a life long record of patriotic [illegible]ithful and efficient discharge of duty [illegible]public and private stations could [illegible] inspired. The Convention but gave [illegible]pice to the wishes of all men in the [illegible]te, without regard to party, who [illegible] thorough reform and honest adm[illegible]ration of our State affairs, and a [illegible]dhesion to the great principles set[illegible] by the war, in which settlement you [illegible]e conspicuous and honorable part[illegible]

Yours truly, W. A WHEELER, President, &c.

The [illegible] JOHN A. DIX.

REPLY.

SEAF[illegible], WEST HAMPTON, L. I., September 2, 1872.

MY [illegible] SIR:—Your favor of the 24th [illegible]vising me of my nomination a[illegible]didate for Governor by the Republican Convention, held at Utica on the 21st ult., was duly received. I am very thankful to the Convention for thus distinguishing me when the names of so many gentlemen of high character were presented to it for the same office, and especially for the unanimity with which the nomination was tendered. You are aware that it was not only unsought for by me, but distinctly declined; not because I do not appreciate fully the honor even of being named for the Chief Magistracy of New York, but for reasons purely personal. If the Convention deemed it of so much importance, in the existing condition of things in the State and the Union, as to make the nomination in opposition to my expressed wishes, I am sure the members must have been actuated by public considerations too strong to be disregarded on my part. I therefore waive all objections and accept it. Should it be ratified by the people, no effort on my part will be spared to aid them in the redress of abuses which dishonor the State, and which will inflict irretrievable injury on its character and prosperity unless arrested by the timely and efficient remedies.

For the kind and complimentary manner in which you have communicated to me the action of the Convention, I beg you to accept my thanks, and to assure you of the sincere respect with which I am very truly yours.

JOHN A. DIX.

HON. W. A. WHEELER, President of the Convention.

Official Return

Of the Vote for Attorney General at the election held on the 4th day of Aug., 1870. Also, the Vote for Governor, as far as heard from, held on Thurday August 1, 1872.

COUNTIES.	S. F. PHILLIPS.	WM. M. SHIPP.	TED R. CALDWELL.	A. S. MERRIMON.
Alamance,	1,043	788	1,015	1,270
Alexander,	247	504	89	545
Alleghany,	158	377	184	339
Anson,	980	1,052	1,019	1,191
Ashe,	698	791	764	752
Beaufort,	1,846	1,505	1 665	1,331
Bertie,	1,391	867	1,514	949
Bladen,	719	720	708	711
Brunswick,	981	1,456	1,114	1,538
Buncombe,	693	808	683	852
Burke,	851	863	811	1,161
Cabarrus,	251	688	332	829
Caldwell,	526	623	554	562
Camden,	821	881	739	1,062
Carteret,	no return.		1,456	1,4 5
Caswell,	149	1,043	422	1,261
Catawba,	1,124	1,861	1,688	1,774
Chatham,	304	522	433	486
Cherokee,	692	603	742	576
Chowan,	174	218	142	252
Clay,	314	1,212	547	1,099
Cleaveland,	4-7	937	693	1,045
Columbus,	2,7 s	1,500	2,708	1,146
Craven,	1,671	1,741	1,888	1,890
Cumberland,	327	846	349	768
Currituck,	168	265	270	282
Dare,	1,150	1,316	1,516	1,384
Davidson,	683	762	662	826
Davie,	952	1,505	1,035	1,750
Duplin,	2,878	776	3,452	1,474
Edgecombe,	1,004	954	1,115	1 033
Forsythe,	1,437	1,379	1,560	1,475
Franklin,	696	958	688	927
Gaston,	no return.		712	751
Gates,	2,368	2,008	2,856	1,976
Granville,	1,006	794	947	783
Greene,	1,717	1,793	1,831	1,849
Guilford,	3,250	1,347	3,540	1,673
Halifax,	562	840	695	795
Harnett,	401	723	420	749
Haywood,	555	403	716	505
Henderson,	273	297	983	874
Hertford,	629	754	610	816
Hyde,	4-1	1 263	994	1,788
Iredell,	229	5 7	166	554
Jackson,	1,212	1,709	1,374	1,481
Johnston,	559	519	6.9	559
Jones,	1,224	911	1,270	944
Lenoir,	510	822	706	903
Macon,	246	580	130	655
Madison,	489	510	641	635
Martin,	1,107	1,116	1,048	1,035
McDowell,	551	599	519	706
Mecklenburg,	1,936	2,161	2,261	2,511
Mitchell,	471	280	628	195
Montgomery,	545	4 1	658	475
Moore,	79	1 13	88	1,055
New Hanover,	2,914	2,027	3,614	2,2 1
Northampton,	1,810	959	1,997	1,095
Onslow,	36-	78-	492	892
Orange,	991	1,708	1,21	1,945
Pamlico			358	446
Pasquotank	920	837	1,063	657
Perquimans,	795	656	910	642
Person,	7-5	092	819	1,101
Pitt,	1,75	75	1,775	1,782
Polk	360	189	342	224
Randolph,	1 242	1,280	1,389	1,364
Richmond,	1,162	836	1,304	1,016
Robeson,	1 623	1,685	1,583	1 631
Rockingham,	1,148	1,590	1,301	1,653
Rowan,	975	1,459	1,118	1,655
Rutherford,	1 134	898	1,013	7 7
Sampson,	945	1,397	1,464	1,697
Stanley,	452	598	366	646
Stokes,	560	959	880	905
Surry,	502	1,007	838	989
Swain			29	332
Transylvania,	149	367	203	379
Tyrrell,	328	429	347	391
Union,	634	788	631	1,0 2
Wake,	3,504	3,112	3,843	3,269
Warren,	2,206	873	2,380	1,107
Washington,	798	561	917	492
Watauga,	268	500	358	435
Wayne,	1,785	1,764	1 949	1,749
Wilkes,	911	913	1 294	1,044
Wilson,	948	1,191	1,152	1,319
Yadkin,	511	879	866	759
Yancey,	245	596	382	508
	83,427	87,648	.....	.....
		83,427	.....	.....
		4,221	.....	.....

NOTE.—The vote of Caswell and Gates counties (unofficial) was as follows:

	Phillips.	Shipp.
Caswell,	251	687
Gates,	355	744
	606	1,381

This would make Shipp's majority in the State 4,995.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, Sept. 5—1:30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The receipts and sales are 786 bbls at $3 35 to $4 35 for virgin, $3 85 for yellow dip, and $3 50 for hard per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—After closing yesterday's report the price advanced and 689 casks changed hands at 50 cents. This morning the market is firm at an advance of 2 cents, with an upward tendency. The sales reported are 225 casks at 52 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—After closing yesterday's report there were sales of 900 bbls. at $3 50 for strained, $6 for extra Pale, and $7 for window glass. This morning the market for the lower grades is firmer, and the price has advanced. Sales reported of 2,023 bbls at $3 60 a $3 65 for strained, $4 for low No. 1, $4 25 for No. 1, $4 50 a $4 75 for extra No. 1, $5 for Pale, and $5 50 a $6 for extra Pale.

TAR—Has declined in price, and 134 bbls. sold at $3 25 per bbl.

COTTON—No sales reported.

FRIDAY, Sept. 6—1:30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Is without change in price, and the sales are 342 bbls at $4 35 for virgin, $3 85 for yellow dip, and $3 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales after yesterday's report of 125 casks at 52 cents per gallon for Southern packages. This morning we can hear of no sales, factors generally holding for higher figures.

ROSIN—After closing yesterday's report there were further sales of 987 bbls. at $3 65 for strained, $5 for Pale, and $6 for extra Pale. This morning the sales reported are only 856 bbls at $4 50 for low Pale, $5 for Pale, and $7 for window glass.

TAR—Receipts are only 62 bbls., which went at $3 25 per bbl.

COTTON—The sales reported are only 20 bales at 19¼ cents per lb.

SATURDAY, Sept 7.—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Has advanced for yellow dip, and the sales are 197 bbls at $4 35 for virgin and yellow dip, and $3 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—After yesterday's report there were sales of 131 casks at 53 cents, and 50 casks selected at 54 cents per gallon for Southern packages. No sales reported this morning, [illegible] holding for higher figures.

ROSIN—Sales this morning of 1,536 bbls at $3 65 for extra No. 2, $4 for low No. 1, $4 a $4 25 for No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, $5 a $5 50 for low Pale, $6 for Pale, $6 50 for extra Pale, and $7 for window glass.

TAR—Has declined in price, and 301 bbls sold at $3 per bbl.

COTTON—Sales of 16 bales at 19¼ cents, and 2 do. at 20 cents per lb.

MONDAY, Sept. 9—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Only about 191 bbls received this morning, which went at $4 35 for virgin and yellow dip, and $3 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—After closing our report on Saturday, there were sales of 310 casks at 53 cents, and 1,256 casks at 55 cts. This morning the market appears to be quiet, and only 31 casks selected reported at 55 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Further sales on Saturday of 900 bbls at $3 75 for strained, and $7 for window glass. This morning the sales reported are only 819 bbls at $3 75 for strained, $4 00 for extra No. 1, $4 75 for low Pale and $5 50 for Pale.

TAR—Only 53 bbls received and sold at $3 per bbl.

COTTON—Small sales at 19¼ cents per lb.

TUESDAY, Sept 10—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Has advanced in price, and the sales are 483 bbls at $4 60 for virgin and yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Is lower, and the market rules quiet. Sales 232 casks at 52 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—The sales reported to-day are 908 bbls. at $3 75 for strained, $3 80 for No. 2, $4 50 for No 1, $4 75 for extra No. 1, $5 for low Pale, $5 50 a $6 for Pale, and $6 50 for extra Pale.

TAR—Is rather firmer, and has advanced in price. The sales are 176 bbls at $3 10 per bbl., with the privilege of any advance

COTTON—The sales are as follows: 4 bales at 18 cents, 2 do. at 18¼ cents, 3 do at 19¼ cents, and 1 do. at 20 cents per lb.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11—1:30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The receipts are only about 143 bbls, which sold at $4 60 for virgin and yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—After yesterday's report there were sales of 57 casks at 52 cts. This morning the market is firmer, and has advanced. The sales are 80 casks at 53 cts., 62 do at 54 cents, 133 do. at 55 cents, and 13 do. selected at 56 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Sales reported of 1,400 bbls at $3 65 a $3 70 for strained, $3 80 for extra No. 2, $4 [illegible] $4 50 for No. 1, $5 a $5 50 for Pale, and $6 75 a $6 for extra Pale.

TAR—No receipts or sales that we can hear of.

COTTON—Sales of 71 bales, as follows: 1 bale at 18 cents, 10 do. at 18¼ cents, 26 do. at 18¾ cents, 33 do. at 18¾ cents, and 1 do at 19 cents per lb.

If Schurz had been able to go to Vermont the Republican majority in that State would have been thirty thou-and

THE WEEKLY POST.

W. P. CANADAY, - - - Business Manager.
J. C. MANN, - - - - - Managing Editor.

Friday, September 13th, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
Of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON,
Of Massachusetts.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
MARCUS ERWIN, of Buncombe.
SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, of Wake.

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS:
1. Edward Ransom, of Tyrell.
2. William F. Loftin, of Lenoir.
3.
4. Thomas M. Argo, of Orange.
5. Henry Waiser, of Davidson.
6. William S. Bynum, of Lincoln.
7. James G. Ramsey, of Rowan.
8. James M. Justice, of Rutherford.

KEEP BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

It is urged by the Democratic organs that the law is to be enforced in State and municipal elections. This is done to make it more obnoxious, if that be possible, to their party. *But, unfortunately, this is an error. The law applies only to Presidential and Congressional elections,* THOUGH WE HEARTILY WISH IT COULD BE MADE TO APPLY TO ALL OTHERS.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

When the rebellious Traitors are overwhelmed in the Field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must *not be* to return to Peaceful and Contented Homes. THEY MUST FIND POVERTY AT THEIR FIRESIDES, AND SEE PRIVATION IN THE ANXIOUS EYES OF MOTHERS AND THE RAGS OF CHILDREN. —HORACE GREELEY, *Tribune, May 1st,* 1861.

From the Tribune, 1871.

"I hold our Government bound by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, to pass and enforce laws for the extirpation of the execrable ku klux conspiracy; and if it has not the power to do it, then I say our Government is no Government, but a sham. *I therefore on every proper occasion advocated and justified the ku klux act. I hold it especially desirable for the South; and if it does not prove strong enough to effect its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger and stronger.*"

Work.

An infamous article, with the above title appeared in the Raleigh *Standard*, in 1868, which was immediately repudiated by the proprietors of the paper, and the writer discharged. Although this was done immediately and the article denounced by every Republican paper in the State, several Democratic papers keep extracts of this article standing at the head of their editorial columns. We are reliable informed that the writer of this article is one of the editors of the New York *Tribune*, now the leading Greeley organ of the United States.

"*I have listened with unmixed horror to some of the testimony which has been brought before you. The outrages proved are shocking to humanity; they admit of neither excuse or justification; they violate every obligation which law and nature imposes upon men; they show that the parties engaged were brutes, insensible to the obligations of humanity and religion. The day will come, however, if it has not already arrived, when they will deeply lament it. Even if justice shall not overtake them, there is one tribunal from which there is no hope. It is their own judgment—that tribunal which sits in the breast of every living man—that small, still voice that thrills through the heart—the soul of the mind, and as it speaks, gives happiness or torture—the voice of conscience, the voice of God. If it has not already spoken to them in tones which have startled them to the enormity of their conduct, I trust, in the mercy of Heaven, that that voice will speak before they shall be called above to account for the transactions of this night. That it will so speak, to make them penitent, and that trusting in the dispensations of Heaven, whose justice is dispensed with mercy, when they shall be brought before the bar of their great tribunal, so to speak, that incomprehensible tribunal, there will be found in the fact of their penitence, or in their previous lives, some grounds upon which God may say PARDON.*"—*Speech of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in Ku Klux trials, December 18th.*

"Renominationist."

The *Tribune* is nappy! It has has discovered a new term and now calls the Republican party by the above title.—We certainly can have no objection to it, while we take into consideration the noble men who have been honored as the nation will honor Gen. Grant. Our greatest Presidents have all received that honor as the following array of names demonstrates. Look at them. GEORGE WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, JAS. MADISON, JAMES MONROE, ANDREW JACKSON and ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

We are willing to abide by this foolish epithet, as it is applied in no charitable spirit, and stand among those noble heroes who are the men who guided our Republic in its years of peril. It is a glorious honor and only conferred upon the truest, best and noble of our Presidents.

WE have had occasion to remark several times that the Northern people think for themselves. No matter how much they may love or respect one of their leaders—no matter how much influence he may have, or what high position he may hold—the moment he deviates from the expressed will of his constituents he has to go down. Our Southern Democratic friends cannot apparently understand this, and consequently when they consented to swallow "Honest Horace" they confidently expected that the great Republican party North would all fly to his support, the enthusiasm of '40 would be re-enacted, and he would be elected by an overwhelming majority! The election in Vermont proves the error in their estimate of the Northern people. They think for themselves, and as soon as Mr. Greeley turned his back upon the record of a life, he was promptly repudiated, and his fate will be the fate of Charles Sumner and other would-be controllers of the Northern mind. Mr. Greeley, as a Republican, was sustained and honored. His words were always heeded, and his influence was great. Mr. Greeley, as a Democrat, finds himself like the animal of old, starving between two bundles of hay, because he did not know which one to choose! Repudiated by the men he has affiliated with for the past thirty years, supported though with unconcealed disgust by the men he has so bitterly denounced all these long years, he too will sink into oblivion, and and never again attain the high position he has so long occupied in the esteem of the American people.

So poor, indeed, are his prospects, that even Wm. M. Tweed, the Tammany leader and chief of the New York forty thieves—for whom of late Greeley has become an apologist—declines to announce himself as a Greeley man, and even fears that the Republicans will carry New York city! Poor indeed must be his chances for success when Tweed throws away his only chance for protection and future power, yet so it is.

Again we say to our friends, the skies are bright. Do not relax your vigilance, and Grant will certainly be the next President.

Grant and Wilson Clubs.

It is indeed refreshing to note the enthusiasm with which Grant and Wilson Clubs are being formed all over the country, and the measures taken for a thorough canvass and a square victory. The prospects for a glorious victory were never brighter than they are now, and we confidently look forward to four years more of peace and quiet. In our own State, now that every other question is off the public mind, the most careful organization is being perfected, in order that our full strength may be brought out on that occasion.

We are forming clubs in the various counties which will look after the interests of the party, and we hope there will be regular and proper organization in every township in the State. The officers of a club should consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and five or more canvassers; and it is to the latter class of officers to whom we must look for the good benefits of these organizations. The canvassers have a great work before them, for it will be their duty to prepare lists of names of every one in their townships or districts, that the polls may be carefully watched, and that every Republican has voted on election day. We therefore urge upon our friends in the formation of clubs to put active, intelligent, *working* men in charge of this duty. We know what we have to expect in this State from our opponents. We will be charged with fraud and dishonesty if we vote our whole strength, and whenever there is a larger vote polled than the census of 1870 gives the [illegible] although [illegible] boxes are in the hands of their political friends, they will charge us with stuffing ballot boxes, and then brag over their great Democratic gains! It behooves us to guard against this, by having a strict canvass made before election, and by seeing that every man on our list votes, and that no Democratic stranger be allowed to vote unchallenged.

THE New York *Herald* is well known as a great *news* paper. It always is ready to pay the highest price for news, and generally manages to keep on the winning side. Hence, its utterances on political topics have always been read with interest as indicative of the popular feeling. Its remarks on the Vermont election, therefore, come fair and square, with no party, bias or pledge, and will attract much attention. The *Herald* sas that "yesterday's election in Vermont resulted in a decided administration victory. There was no doubt that Converse would be elected, but his majority is much larger than even Republicans had hoped for, and is probably something between twenty five and twenty-seven thousand. The vote polled was exceptionally large, but the general interest thus shown in the contest did not degenerate in a single instance into disorder. Everywhere, indeed, the struggle was conducted in a spirit of the most kindly good nature, and quips and jests plentifully enlivened the solemn duty of casting ballots. The Senate is Republican, with only one possible exception, and in the House there are but five democrats and one liberal. Both parties did their best to win, and the result is therefore very significant. The verdict of the people of Vermont is, most undoubtedly, that General Grant shall remain in the White House for a second term."

Our Majorities.

The New York *Times* gives the following carefully prepared reports of our late election, and the votes for Congressmen. This table is a fair exposition of the reason why we have so many democratic Congressmen. The *Times* says "the majority for Caldwell, the Republican candidate for Governor, was 1,915. It will be seen that on the vote for Congressmen, which is certainly a better indication of the position of the people on national questions, the Republicans of the State have a clear majority of 3,290 votes. The completeness of the indorsement of President Grant's Administration by the people of North Carolina—an indorsement so emphatically reiterated by the people of Vermont on Tuesday—is shown by these figures. In detail the vote of the districts was as follows:

Dist.	Republican		Democratic.	
1	Cobb	13,520	Carter	12,101
2	Thomas	20,072	Kitchen	11,627
2	McKay	13,555	Waddell	14,286
4	Smith	13,879	Rogers	13,147
5	Settle	10,497	Leach	10,755
6	Dockery	10,581	Ash...e	12,710
7	Furches	8,459	Robbins	10,072
8	Candler	8,383	Vance	10,938
Total		98,926		95,636
		95,636		
Repub. Majority		3,290		

Cheap News.

Again we have an instance of the way Democratic victories are prepared. It's slightly rough, we must admit, to knock the sand from under our opponents all the time, but we cannot help it, the truth must be made known.

The Democrats have been drawing consolation over a municipal election in Wilmington, Delaware, to compensate them in a measure for their disappointment over Vermont, but the official returns come in and declare that a slight vote was polled, being 400 less than last year, with the following result: Simms, Democrat, has 72 majority for Mayor. The City Council stands 12 Republicans to 9 Democrats. On a test of party strength in the vote for inspectors of elections, the Republicans have 212 majority in the city. The dispatch printed in the papers stating that heavy Democratic gains were made in the city, and that there was a Republican loss in every ward, is not correct.

The following lately appeared in the *Star* of this city:

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "It is understood that the Administration, through its friends expended between $600,000 and $800,000 in North Carolina. It is reported that Jay Cooke & Co., bled freely for the cause. Many persons express surprise that such sagacious financiers as the Cookes should be willing to invest the chances of the Northern Pacific railroad in an open and shut contest like this. The Territorial government at Washington, the Northern Pacific railroad, and Grant's election certainly involve a very large contract."

An now Mr. Holloway the editor, who is a sound Republican, writes us that it *never appeared in his paper*, the Indianapolis *Journal*. We do not believe that the *Star* would knowingly credit an article to a wrong paper, but we think the *Journal* should be relieved from the odium of publishing a statement so wide of the mark and utterly without foundation, and ask our [illegible] to make

Vermont.

The Greeleyites are [illegible] the comfort they can obt[illegible] results in Vermont. Before [illegible] they claimed that every [illegible] duced the Republican ma[illegible] 20,000 was a "Liberal" gain [illegible] the majority has gone up [illegible] over, we fail to see any gr[illegible] in the old Green Mountain [illegible] is not deceived by "honest [illegible] and his present democratic [illegible] and as at the national elec[illegible] publican majorities are [illegible] than at her State elections [illegible] Grant will carry Vermon[illegible] regular 30,000 majority i[illegible] Vermont shows the writin[illegible] as plainly as it was exhi[illegible] great vegetarian of old [illegible] old song of the enthusias[illegible] vanished and in its pl[illegible] long faces of the "any [illegible] Grant" party.

In Indiana, when th[illegible] nounce Schurz for a sp[illegible] "The Hon. Carl Schu[illegible] little $200, at —

THE following dispatch to the New York *Herald* gives the Vermonters ideas of the election there:

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., }
September 3rd, 1872. }

The battle is over. The jig is up. The child is is christened, and his name is Ulysses S. Grant, if the vote in this State to-day is to be taken as a criterion of the feelings of the people. It has been a Waterloo defeat for the opposition. The gain for the administration is thus far more than thirty per cent. upon the vote last year, and the majority for the Republican candidate for Governor will be over twenty-five thousand. The struggle has been a severe one, and the victory is therefore the more complete and significant. The liberals and democrats brought out their full strength, but the administration forces were too strongly entrenched and too well officered to be dislodged. The democratic papers were early prepared for the result. The liberal democratic candidate for Governor early in the day telegraphed as follows to the editor of the democratic organ in Montpelier:—"Bring out your big roosters and turn them bottom up. They've gone back on us." Signed, GARDNER. The Senate is unanimously Republican, possibly with one exception. The democrats have carried Swanton for representative. That is all so far as heard from.

That Greeley tidal wave seems to have been corked up so far as Vermont is concerned.

THE *Herald* gives up some talk about "carpet baggers" stealings in the State. All the money or even the worthless bonds at their face, stolen by "carpet baggers" would not amount to as much as the Tammany ring stole in *money*.—Look nearer home and purify your city somewhat, before making a wholesale onslaught upon Northern men in the South. We are no apologists for fraud in any shape, and there has been gross dishonesty in many of the Southern States, but if this State is any criterion, the Greeleyites got 80 per cent of the haul!

IT is amusing to see the Greeleyites claiming that Republicans are fraternizing with such Bourbon straights as Duncan or Pomeroy in their Louisville Convention. We never believed in Democracy and will do all in our power to insure its defeat, but we cannot help thinking it refreshing to see some Democrats who cannot eat the "biled crow."

WE return our sincere thanks to Gen. Allan Rutherford, third auditor, for regularly supplying us with various official and useful documents. They are, indeed, of great value in this campaign. If our Greeleyite brethren would only understand the national affairs better, they would drop their unwelcome candidate and vote for Grant, who has proved his fitness for the high position we propose to give him.

ATTENTION is called to the following article from the Social Circle department of the *Friend of Temperance*:

"THE TEMPLE OF THE LORD!"

I will not give sleep to mine eyes, or slumber to mine eyelids, until I find out a place for the Lord, an habitation for the mighty God of Jacob.—C xxxii, Psalm.

To all the People of these United States Greeting:

We have no National Temple, dedicated to the worship of Almighty God.

Foreigners landing upon our shores see no indication that we, as a nation, acknowledge the supremacy of God, and our entire dependence upon the Lord of all the universe.

Many heathen and unbelievers are pouring into our midst, and they behold no grand object that tells of the honor in which we hold our God.

[illegible] by night, with priests officiating.

That it contain within its walls sufficient to accommodate a priest and congregation of all the known and recognized sects, who acknowledge the Lord Jesus, at one and the same time.

That the Gospel be preached from its pulpits in every known tongue, so that strangers, foreigners, and heathen may hear the Gospel Truths spoken to them in their own language.

That it be built in the form of a cross, extending wings to the four points of the compass, with portals facing thereto.

That its appearance be massive, majestic and beautiful, and its dimensions in accord with the extent of territory and number of population, with which God has blessed us.

The Chief Magistrate of the United States, Members of Congress, Governor of States, and the Ministers of the Gospel are desired to take an especial interest in the matter above mentioned.

Very truly yours in
Christ Jesus,
REBECCA BLEDSOE BUXTON.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 24, 1872.

The Meaning of the West Virginia Election.

Before the election in West Virginia the Wheeling *Register*, the leading democratic Greeley paper in the State, said: "The Liberal Republicans in West Virginia generally recognize the truth that the campaign between Greeley and Grant is being fought now; that a Radical victory on the 22d of August will be a sure forerunner of Grant's victory in November; and recognizing this, they will cordially support the democratic cause at the State election, and join hands now with all the opponents of Grantism," That is satisfactory of course, so far as it goes, although now the Greeley organs seem so reluctant to admit that there has been a "Radical" victory. Since the election the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, a Republican journal, says: "It is true in a general way that the issues in our election were local. Nevertheless, through the breaking up and demoralization of the democratic organization that occurred, it is certain to exercise a very important influence on the Presidential vote. It was in anticipation of such an effect that the *Register* was right. The Camden democrats are accusing the Greeley Republicans with having cheated them, and a general disgust with the management of their leaders, which has brought down such disaster on the organization, manifests itself among the democrats in all directions. They only want an excuse to abandon Greeley, and a nomination at Louisville, will afford an opportunity which many of them will embrace. Others who have outgrown the Bourbonism of their party, and cannot go into such a movement as that at Louisville, being driven to choose between Greeley and Grant, will vote for the latter as the less objectionable of the two. Gov. Peirpoint's assertion that Gov. Jacob is for Greeley is contrary to the statements of intimate friends of Mr. Jacob, who ought to be better acquainted with his views than Mr. Peirpoint.

It is stated that the handsome and valuable presents given to Madame Nilsson Rouzaud on the occasion of her marriage have been deposited in the Bank of England during the honeymoon of the loving pair in Switzerland and Sweden. The *Court Journal* thus gossips about the happy couple: "It is not generally known that M. Rouzaud first met Miss Nilsson in Paris when she used to be taking music lessons from M. Collinet, whose daughter Marie was at that time teaching her singing. M. Rouzaud and Miss Nilsson were then comparative nobodies. It was when they were thus obscure that they made up their minds to marry each other. Mlle. Nilsson and her husband have taken a splendid mansion in the Champs Elysee—the same where Patti passed her honeymoon. Her father-in-law, M. Rouzaud, who is a colonial merchant, has, in honor of his son's marriage, given a sumptuous dinner to his clerks, and placed in each of their napkins a bank note for one thousand francs."

A New York *Herald* correspondent [illegible] County, and [illegible] friend [illegible] miserable fellow, who taught school at Kenosha, seduced one of his scholars, a young girl, and [illegible] away to Racine. We are not astonished to hear that he ran away to Racine, but that Doolittle should have run after him. Well, if there be any truth in the proverb that birds of a feather flock together, perhaps that isn't astonishing either.

Shakespeare was married at 18; Dante, Franklin, and Bulwer at 24; Kepler, Mozart, and Walter Scott at 26; Washington, Napoleon I., and Byron at 27; Rossini, the first time at 30 and the second time at 54; Schiller and Weber at 31; Aristophanes at 36; Wellington at 37; Talma at 39; Luther at 42; Addison at 44; Young at 47; Swift at 49; Buffon at 58, and Goethe at 87.

Having determined to colonize a lot of Kentuckians [illegible] for voting purposes, the Democrats are trying to divert attention from their proceedings by vociferously charging the Republicans with similar strategy. The device is too thin to deceive any one, however, and the polls along the Ohio River will be closely watched for Bourbon Kentuckians on election day.

From the Robesonian.

Extract from the Speech of Solicitor Cantwell, on the Trial of John Brown for Rape, at Lumberton, N. C., Aug. 29, 1872.

It is a matter of public history that for years a band of outlaws have in Robeson county defied both the State and National Governments. You, probably, know better than I the cause of this.—You, perhaps, are able to explain why, while the government of the United States can relieve and protect its citizens in foreign parts, it is powerless upon its own territory. It is in your power to day to remove this reproach. I am very sure that your co-operation is required before any progress can be obtained in the restoration of order here. This evidence discloses to yon the particulars of a most atrocious crime. We have arrested the criminal and brought him to your bar for trial and punishment. Neither His Honor nor I have the power to acquit him—that is your exclusive province. Now, if this man be guilty, and you exercise your prerogative, what do you think will be said of you abroad? What will be the effect of your verdict at home? Another outlaw, and a more desperate and unscrupulous one than either Henry B. Lowrey or any one of his gang, will be turned loose on society. Why, we had begun to hope that the reign of lawlessness and crime was about to terminate. Your verdict will postpone the day indefinitely. I see men about here armed, talking as men talk, and are armed in no other community in the State. They carry their weapons and talk this way because they have no confidence in the law, or the power of the courts, or the firmness of the juries. You must say how long this state of things shall continue—how long men are to be permitted to take the law into their own hands and gratify their resentments on their fellow-citizens without rebuke. Terror and wrong will not give place in this county to moderation and justice if juries falter in their duty.

"Like to the Pontic Sea
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on
To the Propontic and the Hellespont,
Even so bloody thoughts, with violent pace
Shall ne'er look back—ne'er ebb,
Till wild, irregular and full revenge
Swallow them up!"

I presume it is because one half the jury are colored men, that you are so often informed that the prisoner at the bar is "a poor colored man." It is because you are "womanish and weak," perhaps, they often appeal to what they call "humanity", to acquit the prisoner. I think your humanity would be better displayed in asserting the supremacy of the law and rescuing this beautiful country from the grasp of assassins and outlaws. Look upon this afflicted lady. I demand, in answer to that appeal, that you harken to her complaint and redress her wrongs. If you are husbands I ask you to assure your wives by your verdict to day, that when you are obliged to leave home on some necessary business the sleepless eye of justice watches over and will insure their safety. What if North Carolina shall call you again to the field of battle? What if you shall repose side by side with these five thousand of her sons, whose bones bleach the valleys and hill sides of Virginia? Tell the dear pardner of your bosom by your verdict to day, that that if doomed to fall as they fell in obedience to her laws and she be left a widow she shall not meet unavenged the wretched, hapless fate of this soldier's widow; that the humble roof that shelters your litt'e ones shall not be invaded as his has been, without redress. That no armed miscreant maddened by lust and drink, shall, at midnight, pollute your fireside as his has been polluted and desecrated in the dark hours of the night. If you believe the testimony of the prisoner at the bar himself, he was there that night, and for what purpose? Gentlemen, when he went there he found this woman happy and contented, surrounded by her little children, and looking forward with cheerfulness and hope to the honest labors of her station. He left her in the morning wretched, hapless, friendless and forlorn, despoiled of the immediate jewel of her soul, and the reputation of her offspring forever blasted. If there are those here who gaze with parental pride into features wherein earth and heaven blend the truest expressions of innocence and peace, I say to them let us hear from you what estimate you place upon the chastity of your children. If you are men I say there is not one honest citizen in the State who does feel as I feel, that this outrage must be avenged. You have it in your power to suffer this criminal to escape as others have escaped, but you yourself cannot escape. The territory of this republic now stretches from the Equator to the Poles. Upon the North its extremities are congealed by the frozen [illegible] of the Arctic, while at the South [illegible] is bathed in the burning [illegible] tropics. In all this vast expanse [illegible] are untrue to the duties devolved on you to day, you will not find a resting place and do not deserve a grave. Wherever you go in all this vast territory a bird of the air will carry the matter. If you take unto yourselves the wings of the morning and fly to the utmost parts of the sea a guilty conscience will accompany you. If you climb up into heaven it will be there, and if you go down to hell it will be there also. In every woman's eye, in every fair girl's pure face you will read your doom. Even beyond those mysterious portals which divide the present from the future, at the foot of the great white throne itself, this angry spirit will appear. The sweet accents of your mother's voice will contain a memory and a reproach, while louder than the summer's thunder there will reverberate through the firmament the wail of an outraged and injured woman. Upon every breeze that floats there will rise the cry of her offspring. Eternity cannot obliterate the agonies of that night when they and she appealed in vain to him for the mercy he now seek of you.

THE WEEKLY POST.

Friday, September 13th, 1872.

EDITORIAL BUDGET.

— Fighting still continues in Cuba.

— Nineteen thousand emigrants embarked at Liverpool for America in the month of August.

— The conflagration at the City of Mexico destroyed the palace of the National Congress though the archives were saved.

— A terrific fire in Erie Pa., threatened the entire city. Great damage has been done and the neighboring citizens appealed to for aid.

— Charles Sumner fired his last shot at Gen. Grant and sailed for Europe. He said what he has often told us before, and nothing new. *Adio Sumnari.*

— A great public demonstration is contemplated in Dublin against the occupation of Rome by the Italian government and the suppression of religious orders in Italy.

— Late disclosures show that there were more lost on the Metis than has been officially announced. It is known that there were several persons on board, who have not been heard from, and whose names do not appear in the published lists of passengers.

— Many cases of mistaken identity have occurred at the scene of the Metis disaster, where persons have taken what they supposed to be the remains of their friends and have found when they arrived at their destination that they had made a mistake, and had a wrong body. We can hardly conceive a more heart-rending sorrow.

— The Secretary of the Treasury has called for the redemption of the three per cent temporary loan certificates as follows: Five thousands of numbers 4,154 to 4,311 inclusive and ten thousands of numbers 4,574 to 4,719, amounting in the aggregate to $1,550,000, on which interest will cease October 31, 1872.

— The Masonic Fraternity held a Lodge of Sorrow over the death of President Juarez in the City of Mexico in the Iturbide Theatre, where, on the centre of the stage, was raised a heavily draped catafalque. The ceremonies were of a very imposing character, and were witnessed by a great throng of citizens.

— Pere Hyacinthe's bride is Emily Jane Merriman, aged thirty nine years, an American widow, daughter of Amory Butterfield. The lady is known in Paris as one of Pere Hyacinthe's Church converts. The Very Rev. Dean Stanley, Lady Stanley, his wife, with other distinguished personages, were present at the marriage.

— The New York *Herald* says: "It was hoped, and there was some reason for the hope, that in Vermont the Cincinnati Republicans would give the Democrats a lift that would cause them to shout for joy. But these Cincinnati Republicans have not turned out worth a cent in Vermont. But they say they will do better in Maine. Very well. We will wait to see what they will do next Monday in Maine."

— Official dispatches received at Gen Pope's head quarters deny the report of Indian outrages between Carson and Fort Lyon. One of the dispatches is from Lieut.-Col. Neil, Sixth Cavalry, and is dated at the camp, near Fort Hayes, Sept. 1, and sub-dated Fort Wallace, Sept. 2. Col. Neil says Lieut. Baldwin reached Fort Hayes from Fort Lyon, by way of Fort Wallace, on Friday, and heard of no disturbances.

— The *Provinzial Correspondenz* newspaper (a semi official organ) says the meeting of the Emperors at Berlin has not for its object the mere exchange of assurances of personal friendship. Its purpose is to give the world a pledge of the continuance of the *entente cordiale* between Germany, Russia and Austria, and unmistakable evidence that the three great neighboring empires of Eastern Europe have accepted the new order of things growing out of Sedan and other German battlefields. "Europe may rely," adds the writer, "that the aim of the conference is peace, although the festivities attending it may be largely of a military character. This triple concord means the maintenance of a peaceful and settled condition for Europe."

— The Pacific Mail Steamship Company received the following dispatch Thursday evening:

America which left San Francisco August 1 arrived at Yokahama August 24, and was burned to the water's edge the same night. Passengers and crew saved. Hong Kong treasure amounting to $400,000 still in treasure room and supposed to be safe. LANE.

The America was the best vessel and latest built by that line. She was commanded by Captain Seth Doane, a native of the Cape Cod region, and one of the ablest commanders of the fleet. The officers of the company give him a very exalted reputation and do not for one moment attribute to him any blame for the accident. He was the oldest captain in the service of the line.

The following description of the America, is taken from the New York *Herald*:

The America was a splendid specimen of naval architecture. She was a side-wheel steamer and was built by Henry Steers, of Brooklyn, E. D, in 1868 '69, and her machinery was constructed by the Novelty Iron Works of this city. The dimensions of her hull were—length on deck, 363 feet; breadth of beam, 49 feet 6 inches; draught of water, 18 feet. She was 4,454 tons burden, new measurement. The materials of her hull were live oak, white oak, hackmatack and chestnut, which were fastened with copper and galvanized iron of exquisite workmanship. She was brig rigged; her cabins and mess rooms were on deck and her promenade deck extended her full length. Her floors were all filled in solid and she had three bulkheads. The motive power of the vessel was one vertical beam engine, having a diameter of cylinder of 105 inches and a stroke of piston of twelve feet; the horse power being 2,230. Her water wheels were forty-two feet in diameter and of twelve feet face, having guards one quarter width. The boilers were four in number, placed in a nest amidships and having six furnaces each. At the time of her departure from New York the security and provisions against fire were very good, there being an independent boiler and apparatus to flood each deck and send a volume of steam into the hold when necessary. It was then estimated that this could be accomplished in one minute and a half, with seven to ten streams. Besides these mechanical matters there were independent steam fire and bilge pumps in goodly number, and of large capacity. In galleys she was fully fitted for both steerage and cabin passengers. The main saloon was 100 feet long, and handsomely furnished. She had thirty ornate stateroom, and steerage accommodation for 1,360 passengers.

President Lerdo and other high dignitaries of the State and municipality were present, ladies dressed in deep mourning filled the boxes. In the course of the evening several funeral orations were pronounced. The whole affair has been strongly denounced by the Catholic clergy.

— The decrease of the public debt during the past month was $10,736,635; coin in the Treasury, $73,918,817; currency balance, $10,934,742; coin certificates, $28,964,800.

The following is a recapitulation of the statement:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Bonds at 6 per cent	$1,363,052,500
Bonds at 5 per cent	414,567,300
Principal	$1,777,619,800
Interest	29,328,287

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent	$678,000
Navy Pension fund at 3 per ct	14,0 0 000
Certificates at 3 per cent	7,985,000
Principal	$22,663,000
Interest	127,058

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal	$6,170,675
Interest	387,670

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal tender notes	$356,086,153
Fractional currency	40,819,301
Coin certificates	28,964,500
Principal	$425,870,253
Unclaimed interest	8,834

TOTAL DEBT.

Principal	$2,232,323,728
Interest	29,851,851
Total	$2,262,175,580

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Coin	$73,918,817
Currency	10,934,742
Total	$84,853,559

DEBT LESS CASH IN THE TREASURY.

September 1, 1872	$10,736,635
August 1, 1872	43,461,477
Decrease of debt during the past month	$3,427,687
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1872	37,754,841
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1872	299,649,763

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by the United States	16,570,575
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, &c	3,806,863
Balance of interest paid by the United States	12,763,712

The official exposition of the reduction of the national debt shows a total decrease from March 1, 1869, to date of $348,141,239
And a decrease in the annual interest charge of 23,191 365

TANBARK.

Isn't it about time for the Greeley enthusiasm to begin?

The great State of Ohio only supports three daily Democratic papers.

The Boston *Post* says that all parties have had Banks, and so can judge of his value.

Good news for Gratz Brown! They are making whiskey of muskmelons in Missouri.

Of the Committee of Seventy in New York city, sixty nine are for Gen. Dix for Governor.

Daily the evidences of the reaction against the coalition increase. The independent press of the country admit this fact in no less explicit terms than do the Republican journals.

It's a toss up which is the most disgusted at the company they have got into, the Democracy or the Liberals.

There are now over sixty Grant clubs in Massachusetts—more by nearly one-half than the Wide Awakes had in 1860.

The Boston *Traveler* has been informed that Gen Banks will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

There will be a reckless waste of $12,000 worth of fireworks at the Tammany-Greeley meeting in New York on the 12th of this month.

Forney's Philadelphia *Press* feels authorized to say that reports about Curtin coming out for Greeley are "entirely without authority."

Public men and public measures denounced on favorable terms, for cash in advance. Address C. Schurz, great German orator, St. Louis, Mo.

Kentucky Democrats are amused at the Chicago *Tribune*, reading Blanton Duncan out of the Democratic party. They deny the jurisdiction of the Court.

The most completely dried up stumper in the nation is Doolittle. Since the publication of his "dear friend" letters to Conatty he hasn't so much as been heard of.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Buell goes for Greeley. He may be remembered by those who are very familiar with public affairs as an unlucky General in the late war. Greeley declared in 1862 that "Buell ought to be court martialed and shot."

There are thirty-one subscribers to the New York *Tribune* at Hartford, in Lyon County, Kansas, every one of whom will vote for Grant. This is a specimen of the great influence the *Tribune* is exerting over the masses.

Says the New York *Post*: "You cannot from the Greeley of to-day argue to the Greeley of to-morrow, or back to the Greeley of yesterday. He has no moral identity. If people were recognized by evidence of identy of moral character, and not by the face, it would be impossible for Mr. Greeley to prove his continued existence from year to year."

[From the Liberal Christian.]

FALLEN.

BY ALICE WILLIAMS.

O thou to whom the eyes of men
Were lifted in that fearful hour
When carnage swept Columbia, when
We trembled at the traitors power—

Thou who upon the mount of God
Upheldst the prophet's weary hand,
Which held with trembling grasp the rod
Of victory for God's chosen band!

When Europe cried with skeptic sneer:
"Show us the man in public place
Unstained by fraud, unswayed by fear.
Serving not Mammon but his race;

"Show us the statesman pure and free
From self, nor under Virtue's ban!"
With glowing hearts we turned to thee,
And proudly said: "Behold the man!"

How art thou fallen! On the brow
Where shone the glory of a God,
Is traced in fiery letters now
Thy shame's dark legend, "Ichabod."

Departed is thy fame from thee.
The alter veil is rent away,
And kneeling thousands, stricken, see
The idol hath but feet of clay.

Thou wert so high; but thy descent
Is deeper for that very height;
The blackness, when the day is spent,
Is darker for the former light.

Yet more in sorrow than in wrath
We turn us from the ruined shrine;
The roll of fallen angels hath
No more illustrious name than thine.

CINCINNATI, August 11, 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

JACOBI AXE,

Guaranteed to excel all others, both in shape and material. Be sure to ask for

THE JACOBI AXE,

AND ACCEPT NO OTHER.

For you will then be certain you are getting the best for your money.

EVERY AXE WARRANTED.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at
NATH'L JACOBI'S
Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market street,
And Dealers throughout the State.

IX HARDWARE. IX

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CUTlery, Iron, steel, Nails, Guns, Pistols, Amunition, &c.
We would respectfully call the attention of

WHOLESALE BUYERS

to our full and complete assortment, embracing all and every description of Goods in the Trade, and to the superior advantages we can offer from having the agency to several leading factories in the trade.
Always on hand Sole and harness Leather, Kip and Calf Skins.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors and Blinds, &c., &c.
Please call and examine, before purchasing, the stock at
NATH'L JACOBI'S
Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market St.
nov 9 167-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

LOWEST PRICES

GUARANTEED.

WE NOW HAVE THE CHOICEST AND most complete stock of

CLARETS,

For this season—at a small advance on Importers prices.

CHATEAU,
BOULIAC,
ST. AMELION,
ST. LOUBE,
FRONSAC,
"ST. JULIEN"
And lower grades.

FRUITS.

25 Boxes Oranges,
20 Half Boxes Oranges,
25 Boxes Lemons,

FRESH PRESERVED FRUITS.

Ale and Porter.

"Robt Youngers,"
Blood, Wolf & Co.,
Bass' Pale Ale,
Barclay, Perkins & Co.,
Best Stout.

English Milk.

COPELAND & CO.,

Chow-Chow,
Mixed Pickles,
Gerkins and
Onions.

Imported Jams and Jellies.

Fresh Goods by every Steamer,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GEO. MYERS,
11 and 13 South Front St.
June 22

SOL. BEAR & BROS.,

Retail Store,

20 Market Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED ONE OF THE largest Spring and Summer Stocks ever offered to the public in this city at reduced prices, consisting of

CASSIMERE SUITS.

LINEN SUITS,

And Clothing of every description.

PHILADELPHIA READY MADE GOODS.

and the finest assortment of

LADIES GAITERS

AND

CHILDRENS' SHOES

IN THE CITY.

DRY GOODS.

100 PIECES FIGURE,
500 " PRINTS,
50 " CASSIMERES,
35 " LINEN SHEETING,
200 DOZEN TOWELS

AND, ALSO,

The Largest and best assortment of

MEN'S FELT HATS

AND

Childrens' Wear,

All of which we offer at reduced prices.

SOL BEAR & BROS.

may 8 198-tf

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington, Charlotte & R. R. R. Company.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER & GEN'L SUP'T.
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 27, 1872.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the regular trains will run over this Road as follows:

REGULAR FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 6 A. M., and arrive at 5:30 P. M.

PASSENGER AND EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 7 A. M., and arrive at 3:30 P M.
Leave Lilesville daily at 6:15 A. M., and arrive at 4:15 P. M.
☞ Two Special Freight Trains for TON LUMBER run irregularly.
☞ No trains on Sundays.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent
June 27 35 tf

OFFICE PETERSBURG R. R. CO.
May, 31st, 1872.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 3RD, THE trains will run as follows:

LEAVE WELDON.

Express Train	7:30 p. m.
Mail Train	3:25 p. m.

ARRIVE AT PETERSBURG.

Express	10:50 p. m.
Mail	7:00 p. m.

LEAVE PETERSBURG.

Mail	6:30 a. m.
Express	3:50 p. m.

ARRIVE AT WELDON.

Mail	9:40 a. m.
Express	6:50 p. m.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Petersburg	8:00 a. m.
Leave Weldon	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Weldon	3:00 p. m
Arrive at Petersburg	2:20 a. m.

GASTON TRAINS.

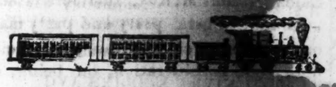
Leave Petersburg	6:00 a. m.
Leave Gaston	1:15 p. m
Arrive at Gaston	12:50 p. m.
Arrive at Petersburg	8:10 p. m.

No trains will run on Sunday except Express trains
Freights for Gaston Branch will be received at the Petersburg depot only on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
The depot will be closed at 5:00 p. m. No goods will be received after that hour.

J. C. SPRIGG,
je 5-tf Engineer and General Manager.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 7, 1872.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE WILL go into effect at 3:25 A. M., Sunday, 9th inst.

DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, (Daily.)

Leave Wilmington	3:25 A. M
Arrive at Florence	9:13 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	1:35 P. M
Leave Columbia	12:15 P. M
Arrive at Florence	4:10 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	10:35 P. M

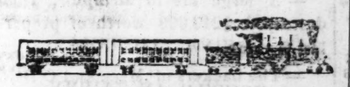
NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Leave Wilmington	5 45 P. M
Arrive at Florence	11:38 P. M
Arrive at Columbia	3:45 A. M
Leave Columbia	10:35 P. M
Arrive at Florence	2:09 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	8:00 A. M

JNO. C. WINDER,
Gen'l Sup't.
june 8 19 tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 8, 1872.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 10th INSTANT, PASSENGER TRAINS on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot daily (Sundays excepted)	At 8:05 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro	12:11 P. M
Rocky Mount	2:11 P. M
Weldon	3:50 P M
Leave Weldon daily (Sundays excepted)	At 9:15 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount	11:07 A. M
Goldsboro	1:16 P. M
Union Depot	5:30 P. M

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot daily	At 10:40 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro	3:00 A. M
Rocky Mount	4:56 A. M
Weldon	6:50 A. M
Leave Weldon daily	7:10 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount	8:58 P. M
Goldsboro	10:58 P. M
Union Depot	3:10 A M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.
Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS ON THIS TRAIN.
FREIGHT TRAINS will leave Wilmington tri weekly at 6.00 A. M., and arrive at 1.40 P M.
EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS will leave Wilmington daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., and arrive at 11 A M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Superintendent.
June 8 19-tf

THOMAS CONNOR

BAR ROOM

N. E. corner of Mulberry and North Sts.

Always on hand the best quality of Liquors.
dec 14 157-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK,

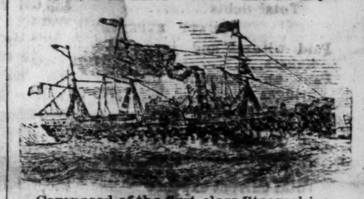
SAILING TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS FROM NEW YORK, AND WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS FROM WILMINGTON.

THROUGH CONNECTIONS WITH ALL RAILROADS LEADING OUT OF WILMINGTON.

No passengers taken. For Freight apply t

BARRY BROTHERS, Agents.
may 26 147

BALTIMORE AND WILMINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.



Composed of the first-class Steamships
Rebecca Clyde, Capt. D. C. Childs
Lucille, Capt. D. J. Price
Will hereafter sail from Baltimore and Wilmington
EVERY FIVE DAYS.
The Steamship REBECCA CLYDE will sail from wharf, foot of Chesnut street, WEDNESDAY, September 4.
For Freight engagements, apply to
A. D. CAZAUX.
May 25th, 1872 6

Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Line.

COMPOSED OF FIRST CLASS STEAM SHIPS
PIONEER, 825 TONS,
Captain JOHN WAKELEY,
TONAWANDA, 850 TONS,
Captain WILTBANKS,
Will hereafter sail from Philadelphia and Wilminton, every WEDNESDAY.
For Freight engagements, apply to
WORTH & WORTH, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. L. JAMES, General Agent, 140 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
june 15 25-tf

STREET RAILWAY.

NEW SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the following schedule will be run on the Street Railway.
Cars will leave corner of Red Cross and Front streets, for the Union Depot, at 2:40 A. M., daily, to meet the Southern train, stopping at the various Hotels and Boarding Houses on the route, leaving the depot on the arrival of the Northern train. Will leave corner of Front and Red Cross streets at 7:30 A. M., for Union Depot, in order to connect with the Northern bound train, making the usual stoppages at the Hotels and Boarding Houses, leaving Union Depot on the arrival of the Southern train. In the evening will leave corner of Front and Red Cross streets at 5 P. M., making the usual stoppages, leaving the Union Depot on the arrival of the Northern train.
Will leave the corner of Red Cross and Front at 10:00 P. M., to meet the Southern train.
REGULAR SCHEDULE—During the day the cars will run from 6:30 A. M., until 8 P. M., allowing 15 minutes between each turnout, and for the further accommodation of the public, one car will be run until 11:30 P. M. each day
June 9 DANIEL KLEIN. 146-tf

A Family Paper

Which can be trusted and which is always full of interest, is a necessity of the times. Such a one is the

CHRISTIAN UNION,

The Unsectarian, Religious, Literary Family Newspaper, whose Editor is

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

IT HAS SOMETHING FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, in matters of Religion, Morals, Politics, Literature, Art, Science, Agriculture, Poetry, News, Fiction for Young and Old, Truth for Everybody.
MR. BEECHER'S vigorous pen, in his Editorials and Star Papers, and Mr. Ellinwood's famed verbatim reports of the helpful Lecture Room Talks in Plymouth Church, are great attractions. Mr. Beecher is assisted by a large and able editorial staff.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

One Year Only $3.00

Send money by Postal Orders, Drafts, or Registered Letters.
☞ FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED. ☜
may 2 147-1f

SAVE YOUR MONEY,

You can save money and buy a good article besides) by purchasing your

BOOTS AND SHOES at
20 North Front Street.

We offer the best stock, greatest variety and lowest prices in the City.

COME AND SEE US.

G. R. FRENCH & SON,
20 North Front street.
aug 21

THE WEEKLY POST.

Friday, September 13th, 1872.

County Finances.

Abstract of County Treasurer's Account of Receipts and Disbursements for the Fiscal Year ending August 31st, 1872.

Balance from last year.....$ 2,280 00

RECEIPTS.

From State for care of lunatics..$	577 16
From Register—marriage licenses	195 90
From Clerk Superior Court, for tax duty, deeds and mortgages.	856 02
From redemption of land.....	3 51
From Sheriff, on account of taxes	65,888 05
Total receipts.....$	69,721 64

DISBURSEMENTS FOR DEBTS.

Paid notes and bills payable.....$	15,489 13	
Paid W. & W. R. R., tax collected erroneously, under decision Supreme Court, U. S...	3,042 12	
Paid for $6,000 six per cent. county bonds, purchased at 85 per cent., due May, 1874.	5,100 00	
Total debts.....		$23,631 25

COUNTY EXPENSES.

Paid witness and jury tickets.....$	8,393 11	
Paid on account of bridges.....	1,475 00	
Paid orders from Commissioners.....	27,538 88	
Paid Treasurer's Commissions.....	1,242 77	
Total current expense		$38,649 76

INTEREST.

Due Sept. 1st, 1871, Mar 1872, and Sept., 1872..	5,119 99	
Balance on hand.....	2,320 64	
		$69,721 64

The current expenses and interest amount for past year to, $3,76* 75.

For the fiscal year ending September 1st, 1873, the resources are as follows, viz:

Due from the taxes of 1872, by Maj. J. W. Schenck, Sheriff, about, net.....$	5,000 00
Listed taxes to be collected by Tax Collector, will yield, net..	30,000 00
Special taxes—schedule B and C, October, 1872; January, April and July, 1873, estimate.....	10,000 00
	$45,000 00
Balance from last year.....	2,320 64
	$47,320 64

The estimated disbursements are:

Ordinary and extraordinary expenses.....$	35,000 00
Interest, March and September..	3,500 00
	$38,500 00
Leaving to be appropriated to payment of funded debt.....$	8,820 64
	$47,320 64

In addition to the above there is a delinquent tax list of 1871, in the hands of the Sheriff, which ought to yield $1,000 to $1,500, and may be counted in its resources

By the legislation of the General Assembly, session 1871 and 1872 the schedule B tax was very much reduced, and it is hard y to be expected that it will yield more than the estimate, viz: $10,000

It will be observed that the debt of the county has been lessened by payments of its notes and bonds to the extent of $21,531 25. With the exception of $6,000 in bonds, nearly all the debt bore interest at the rate of eighteen per cent per annum.—By these payments an annual expense in interest of $3,000 is saved

SILAS N. MARTIN,
Ch'mn Board County Commissioners.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Messrs. Martin, Shoemaker and Black.

It was ordered that the Chairman investigate the claim of John A. Sanders against the county, as one of the Wardens of the Poor prior to 1868, and report to this Board as early as practicable whether the same ought to be allowed.

The Chairman then submitted a lengthy report, containing the following

REPORT OF COUNTY FINANCES.

Receipts and disbursements for two years, beginning Sept. 1st, 1870, and ending Aug. 31, 1872:

RECEIPTS

From listed and schedule B and C taxes.....$	90,287 57
" Clerk of Special Court..	1,288 03
" Register Marriage License.	523 90
" Clerk Superior Court.....	2,239 36
" State Treasurer, care of insane.....	577 16
" redemption of land.....	3 51
" notes and loans.....	3,945 00
Total.....$	98,864 53

DISBURSEMENTS.

For payment of interest on notes, loans and bonds.....$	9,624 58
" payment of debt and purchase of $6,000 county bonds at 85 cents.....	23,631 25
" bridges and repairs.....	1,475 00
" Special Court claims and expenses.....	1,529 93
" Witness and Jury Tickets...	11,714 46
" Orders drawn by County Commissioners in payment of expenses.....	46,646 63
" Commissions to Treasurer...	1,922 04
Cash on hand.....	2,320 64
$	98,864 53

The balance of the report gives many particulars, in which occurs the following

STATEMENT OF THE COUNTY DEBT.

Total bonded debt.....$	54,000 00
Bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable March and September 1st, in gold.	
Of this amount there is due March 1st, 1874.....$	19,000 00
Due March 1st, 1879	35,000 00

The Board will meet again Thursday morning.

Brunswick Speaks.

The following petition of the Republicans of Brunswick was presented and read in open Court, to the new Board of County Commissioners installed on the 2d of September:

To the Honorable, the Commissioners of Brunswick County:

SIRS:—The late County Board of Commissioners, by a quorum of three, with a vote of two gainst one, in violation of the election law, and usurping powers not conferred upon them by the Constitution, have deemed it expedient to ignore and omit in counting the legal returns of Robeson precinct, in the township of North-West, and thus to base their proclamation upon arbitrately mis-stated facts and figures. They have, moreover, inadvertantly certified to the correctness of the Congressional returns as made up by their clerk, and as faithfully copied by said clerk from a sheet of paper in the handwriting of a paid agent of the Board, with the name of Neill McKay appearing, by interpolation, as Neill A. McKay—and have thereby caused the rejection of the whole Republican Congressional vote of the county by the meeting of Sheriffs in the city of Wilmington.

In the rejection of the returns of Robeson precinct—on the ground of their transmission to the county seats by United States mail, and because the two sheets of paper, showing the number of votes cast for the respective candidates on both tickets were not pinned together, also for the reason that the certificate, though signed by all the judges of election, was not worded by a learned grammarian, they, the late Commissioners, have committed a blunder. But, inasmuch as by rejecting first three hundred, next eight hundred votes, because claimed to be informally returned, they have visited the sins of agents upon the whole county, and have stifled the free voice of a large portion of the people, they, the Commissioners, have committed a crime.

This, the blundering and criminal action of our late Commissioners, now the theme of discussion and comments on the part of the free press, North and South, has not only seated upon the bench of the present Board and installed as Coroner men that were not elected by the people to the offices they now assume. It has not only emasculated the administrative strength of every man called to perform official duties in the county for two years to come, but it has actually undermined the aggregate result of the election, and has radically changed the political complexion of the county, proclaiming it to have gone for Merrimon and Waddell, therefore for Greeley; while we stand irrepressibly by Caldwell and McKay, therefore Grant.

Commissioners, party and party matmatters do not come within your official notice and consideration, but being, as you are, the legal guardians and administrators of interests affecting the rights and liberties as well as the prosperity of the people of the county, you are hereby asked, requested and petitioned to take steps for the redress of the wrong and injustice done to Brunswick, and to initiate measures in vindication of the great right of suffrage ruthlessly invaded by your late predecessors, the late County Board of Commissioners.

Respectfully, E. M. ROSAFY,
Ch'm'n Rep. Ex. Com.

Smithville, Sept. 3, 1872.

The comments of the Republican press of the State are requested to the above. E. M. R.

EDITORIAL BUDGET.

— The thermometer stood at 97 in New York on Sunday at 3.30 P. M.

— A large fire in Memphis, Tenn., destroyed $210,000 worth of property last Sunday.

— The backers of Mace and O'Baldwin decided to return the stakes of the late fizz'e, and the fight is declared off. Mace had better keep quiet after this.

— All persons who have claims caused by the loss of the steamship Metis, are directed to appear before the United States, Court in New York by or before December 17th and prove them.

— Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk instituted legal proccedings against the Erie Railway Company for the recovery of certain books and papers, the property of the late Col. Fisk, seized by order of President Watson.

— The Board of Education at Skinter's Point, N. Y., has ordered the Bible to be read every morning; children whose parents object to the Bible to be allowed to remain from school until after the reading.

— A special dispatch from Nagaski, Japan, says that nineteen lives were lost by the burning of the Pacific Mail Company's steamship America. The mails and cargo for China on board the vessel, and the luggage of the passengers, were also lost.

— Bennington County, Vermont, complete gives Converse (Republican) a majority of 936. Two Republican State Senators have been elected by about one thousand majority each. This county elected Democratic Senators at the last election.

— A telegram from Baltimore states that the schooner William McGee, which is reported to have left Nassau on the 24th of August, with thirty-four of the Bienville passenges, should have been in on the 3d inst. Her owners are getting uneasy, as she is overdue five days.

— Notice is given by the United States Board on Breech-loading Small Arms to all who desire to submit samples, or appear personally, that it is now in session at the Army Building, corner of Houston and Greene streets, in New York, where communications and samples will be received until further notice.

— Billy Forrester, alias Billy Marshal, alias Frank Campbell, alias Frank Harding, alias Frank Howard, charged with having committed the famous Nathan murder, was arrested a few days ago in Washington. The detectives have been on his track for two years.

— An organized system of Spanish national agitation against slavery will soon be inaugurated at Madrid. A series of public meetings are to be held in Madrid, Seville, Barcelona, and other large cities. Petitions for the abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies will be circulated, and, as soon as the Cortes meets, will be presented to that body, in order that prompt action may be taken.

— The Steamboat law requires the local board of inspectors to investigate all acts of incompetency or misconduct committed by any officers licensed by them. The disaster to the steamer Metis occurred within the limits of the New London inspection district, in which she was engaged. As all the officers of the Metis were licensed by the local Board of New York, Acting Secretary Richardson has ordered Captain L. H. Boole, chairman of that Board, who conducted the investigation in the case of the Westfield, to conduct the Metis investigation. Capt. Ritchie, commanding the United States Revenue Steamer Moccasin, has forwarded to the Treasury Department his report of the assistance rendered by the Moccasin to the unfortunate passengers on the Metis. The opinion prevails in the Treasury Department that had she been better supplied with life-saving apparatus all the passengers would have been saved. The floating of the deck, buoyed by a metalic life raft, practically illustrated the efficiency of so constructing the decks of steamboats that they may be detached in case the vessel sinks, and used as life rafts.

ON A TRAIN.

Hints as to the Conduct of Passengers by Rail.

Always attend to checking yourself. If you feel like swearing at the baggage master, check yourself. If you hav'nt a trunk full of clean clothes to check, you at least should be adequate to a check shirt.

When you vacate your seat for a moment, leave a plug hat in the seat. Some one will come along and sit on it, thereby preventing your hat from being stolen.

Passengers cannot lay over for another train without making arrangements with the conductor. If a man has been on a "train" for week or so, no conductor should allow him to lay over for another on any account.

Ladies without an escort in traveling should be very particular with whom they become acquainted. They needn't be so particular with those with whom they are unacquainted.

Keep your head and arms inside the car windows, if you would keep your head and "carry arms."

Never talk on politics; it encourages some "nimshi" to take a vote of the passengers.

No gentleman will occupy more than one seat at a time, unless he be twins.

A gentleman should not spit tobacco juice in the cars where there are ladies. He can let drive out of the car window while the train is at a station, if the platform is crowded.

Always show your ticket when the conductor asks for it. If you get out of humor about it, don't show it.

Never smoke in a car where there are ladies. Get the conductor to turn the ladies out before lighting your cigar.

Never use profane language in the car. Go out on the platform. Profanity never thrown away upon a brakeman.

If you cannot sleep yourself, do not disturb the "sleepers."

Look out for pickpockets. Pickpockets are never in the car, you know, as you have to *look out* for them.

Provide yourself with sleeping berths before starting. No careful man will start out on a journey without a good supply of sleeping berths. N. B. Those put up in flat bottles are the best, as they are easily carried in the pocket.

Always be at the railroad station in good time to take the train. Better be an hour too early than a minute too late, unless you are on you way to be hanged.

What H. G. Knows about Democracy.

The utter impotence and paralysis into which the once proud and powerful Democratic party, has fallen is evinced in many ways, but in none more strikingly than in the character of its lies and liars. How its orators and journals used absolutely to ruin calumnies on Adams and Clay and Harrison, and in later days on Seward and Fremont!—none of your little, contemptible, picayune falsehoods, but great, fat, black lies, that had venom and sting in them—lies that evinced originality, audacity, and even genius." —*Tribune July* 9, 1860.

"To Lieut. Gen. Grant the Nation's love and gratitude will be fervent and unmeasured. The Army of the Potomac hardly knew him a month ago; it knows him now and ever more. Had he shared the current estimate of its capacities, his misconception would have been natural; but he knew its worth instinctively and trusted implicitly to its valor and devotion. The result proves that he was right, and that that Army has at last found its true leader. Let us harbor no shadow of doubt that under his guidance that Army will promptly and thoroughly complete the work to which it has been called, and to which it has now proved itself so nobly adapted."—*Tribune, May* 14, 1864.

"*The election of Grant secures the ascendency of* LIBERTY, JUSTICE, *and* PEACE. It is the Appomattox of our civil conflict. It insures that ours shall be henceforth a land of equal rights and equal laws. It makes our recent history coherent and logical. It demonstrates that the discomfiture of the Rebellion was no blunder and no accident, but the triumph of principle and an added proof that God reigns."—*Tribune, August* 15, 1868.

The world will be moved to mirth if it reads the manifests of the National Democratic Executive Committee disowning the Democratic paternity of the pamphlet, 'Concession or how the Lost Cause may be Regained, and the Independence of the South Secured.' Nobody supposed that the National Democratic Committee had authorized the issue of the pamphlet; but it is Democratic in tone and temper, for all that, and it speaks the honest sentiments, no doubt, of thousands of Southern Democrats, who will, in defiance of repeated winks and nods of disapproval from the Managers, persists in talking about the possibilities of the Lost Cause at the most unseemly times. But the suggestion that the Radicals have concocted this precious farrago of nonsense and treason for electioneering purposes is quite as ludicrous as the vaunt that the Democracy is the only party that can bring about return to honesty and constitutional laws. This last phrase is exquisite fooling."—*Tribune, September* 6, 1871.

"To 'Love rum and hate niggers' ha so long been the essence of the Democratic faith that the cooler, wiser heads of the party vainly spend their strength in efforts to lift it out of the rut in which they plainly see that it can only run to perdition. While slavery endured, negro hate was an element of positive strength in our political contests, so that the Constitutional Conventions of this and other free States were usually carried by the Democrats on the strength of appeals to the coarser and baser whites to 'Let the nigger know his place.'"—*Tribune, April* 7, 1871.

"The Democratic party of to-day is simply the Rebellion seeking to achieve its essential purposes within and through the Union. A victory which does not enable it to put its feet on the necks of the black race seems to the bulk of its adherents not worth having. Its heart is just where it was when it regarded Slavery and the Constitution as two names for one thing. It hates the Generals who led the Union Armies to Victory, and rarely misses a chance to disparage them. It clings to that exaggerated notion of State Rights which makes them the shield of all manner of wrongs and abuses. It takes counsels of its hates even more than of its aspirations and will be satisfied with no triumph that does not result in the expulsion of all active, earnest Republicans from the South.—*Tribune, March* 23, 1871.

"The great Gorilla of the Democracy is filling the air with his demoniacal howling, and beating his breast like a tremendous drum, to express his savage joy over the first full meal he has had after years of enforced abstinence. Eat your fill now, Gorilla, for you will never have another chance!"—*Tribune, November* 11, 1867.

What H. G. Knows about Seecession.

"*What I demand is proof that the Southern people really desire separation from the Free States. Whenever assured that such is their settled wish,* I SHALL JOYFULLY CO-OPERATE WITH THEM TO SECURE THE END THEY SEEK. Thus far, I have had evidence of nothing but a purpose to bully and coerce the North. Many of the Secession emissaries to the Border Slave States tell the people they address that they do not really mean to dissolve the Union, but only to secure what they term their rights—*in* the Union. Now, as nearly all the people of the Slave States either are, or have to seem to be, in favor of this, the present menacing front of Secession proves nothing to the purpose. Maryland and Virginia have had no idea of breaking up the Union; but they would both dearly like to bully the North into a compromise. Their Secession demonstrations prove just this, and nothing more."—*Tribune, January* 21, 1861.

"We utterly deny, repudiate, and condemn the pretended Right of Secession. No such right is known to our Federal Constitution, nor, in fact, to any civilized framework of government. No such right was reserved, or supposed to be reserved, when the States ratified or adopted the Federal Constitution. We do not believe that a mere majority of a community may, in disregard of all existing forms, upset an existing government and put one of their choice in its place. We do not believe the whole population—we will say of Nantucket or Staten Island—have a right, moved by a prospect of unlimited gains by smuggling to the main land, to break off from the Union and annex their island to Great Britain or set up for themselves. We do not believe a nation is, like a mob or mass-meeting, to be dispersed by a thunder-shower or a steam fire-engine playing upon it."—*Tribune, June* 9, 1863.

"The advocates of Disunion, we mean those who do not cautiously hint, but who do obstreperously hallo bawl their nonsense, which is not respectable enough to be called treasonous, are usually half-witted Members of Congress and quarter witted Editors. It is very easy for some newspaper man, who, when he bought his types, did not buy Murray's grammar, and who considers Webster's spelling book to be a vile incendiary publication, to stab the Constitution dissolve the Union, and anbilate New York and Boston, make an occidental London of Charleston, build up an imperial miracle of a State, which shall cast the ancients into oblivion and drive all other moderns to despair. Wrath whisky and tobacco are wonderfully rapid architects, only their fabrics are base'ess, and when they fade away they leave not a wreck, but only a headache behind."—*Tribune, July* 21, 1859.

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